

equipped with automatic shutdown devices.

[53 FR 10690, Apr. 1, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 50616, Dec. 8, 1989]

§ 250.101 Traveling-block safety device.

After May 31, 1989, all units being used for well-workover operations which have both a traveling block and a crown block shall be equipped with a safety device which is designed to prevent the traveling block from striking the crown block. The device shall be checked for proper operation weekly and after each drill-line slipping operation. The results of the operational check shall be entered in the operations log.

§ 250.102 Field well-workover rules.

When geological and engineering information available in a field enables the District Supervisor to determine specific operating requirements, field well-workover rules may be established on the District Supervisor's initiative or in response to a request from a lessee. Such rules may modify the specific requirements of this subpart. After field well-workover rules have been established, well-workover operations in the field shall be conducted in accordance with such rules and other requirements of this subpart. Field well-workover rules may be amended or canceled for cause at any time upon the initiative of the District Supervisor or upon the request of a lessee.

§ 250.103 Approval and reporting for well-workover operations.

(a) No well-workover operation except routine ones, as defined in § 250.91 of this part, shall begin until the lessee receives written approval from the District Supervisor. Approval for such operations shall be requested on Form MMS-124, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells.

(b) The following information shall be submitted with Form MMS-124:

(1) A brief description of the well-workover procedures to be followed, a statement of the expected surface pressure, and type and weight of workover fluids;

(2) When changes in existing subsurface equipment are proposed, a sche-

matic drawing of the well showing the zone proposed for workover and the workover equipment to be used; and

(3) Where the well-workover is in a zone known to contain H₂S or a zone where the presence of H₂S is unknown, information pursuant to § 250.67 of this part.

(c) The following additional information shall be submitted with Form MMS-124 if completing to a new zone is proposed:

(1) Reason for abandonment of present producing zone including supportive well test data, and

(2) A statement of anticipated or known pressure data for the new zone.

(d) Within 30 days after completing the well-workover operation, except routine operations, Form MMS-124, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, shall be submitted to the District Supervisor, showing the work as performed. In the case of a well-workover operation resulting in the initial recompletion of a well into a new zone, a Form MMS-125, Well Summary Report, shall be submitted to the District Supervisor and shall include a new schematic of the tubing subsurface equipment if any subsurface equipment has been changed.

[53 FR 10690, Apr. 1, 1988, as amended at 58 FR 49928, Sept. 24, 1993]

§ 250.104 Well-control fluids, equipment, and operations.

The following requirements apply during all well-workover operations with the tree removed:

(a) Well-control fluids, equipment, and operations shall be designed, utilized, maintained, and/or tested as necessary to control the well in foreseeable conditions and circumstances, including subfreezing conditions. The well shall be continuously monitored during well-workover operations and shall not be left unattended at anytime unless the well is shut in and secured.

(b) When coming out of the hole with drill pipe or a workover string, the annulus shall be filled with well-control fluid before the change in such fluid level decreases the hydrostatic pressure 75 pounds per square inch (psi) or every five stands of drill pipe or workover string, whichever gives a lower decrease in hydrostatic pressure.

The number of stands of drill pipe or workover string and drill collars that may be pulled prior to filling the hole and the equivalent well-control fluid volume shall be calculated and posted near the operator's station. A mechanical, volumetric, or electronic device for measuring the amount of well-control fluid required to fill the hold shall be utilized.

(c) The following well-control-fluid equipment shall be installed, maintained, and utilized:

(1) A fill-up line above the uppermost BOP;

(2) A well-control, fluid-volume measuring device for determining fluid volumes when filling the hole on trips; and

(3) A recording mud-pit-level indicator to determine mud-pit-volume gains and losses. This indicator shall include both a visual and an audible warning device.

§ 250.105 Blowout prevention equipment.

(a) The BOP system, system components and related well-control equipment shall be designed, used, maintained, and tested in a manner necessary to assure well control in foreseeable conditions and circumstances, including subfreezing conditions. The working pressure rating of the BOP system and system components shall exceed the expected surface pressure to which they may be subjected. If the expected surface pressure exceeds the rated working pressure of the annular preventer, the lessee shall submit with Form MMS-124, requesting approval of the well-workover operation, a well-control procedure that indicates how the annular preventer will be utilized, and the pressure limitations that will be applied during each mode of pressure control.

(b) The minimum BOP system for well-workover operations with the tree removed shall include of the following:

(1) Three preventers, when the expected surface pressure is less than 5,000 psi, consisting of an annular preventer, one preventer equipped with pipe rams, and one preventer equipped with blind or blind-shear rams.

(2) Four preventers, when the expected surface pressure is 5,000 psi or

greater, or for multiple tubing strings consisting of an annular preventer, two preventers equipped with pipe rams, and one preventer equipped with blind or blind-shear rams. When dual tubing strings are being handled simultaneously, dual pipe rams shall be installed on one of the pipe-ram preventers.

(3) When a tapered drill string is used, the minimum BOP system shall include either of the following:

(i) Four preventers, when the expected surface pressure is less than 5,000 psi, consisting of an annular preventer, two sets of pipe rams, one capable of sealing around the larger size drill string, and one capable of sealing around the smaller size drill string (one set of variable bore rams may be substituted for the two sets of pipe rams), and one preventer equipped with blind or blind-shear rams; or

(ii) Five preventers, when the expected surface pressure is 5,000 psi or greater, consisting of an annular preventer, two sets of pipe rams capable of sealing around the larger size drill string, one set of pipe rams capable of sealing around the smaller size drill string (one set of variable bore rams may be substituted for one set of pipe rams capable of sealing around the larger size drill string and the set of pipe rams capable of sealing around the smaller size drill string), and a preventer equipped with blind or blind-shear rams.

(c) The BOP systems for well-workover operations with the tree removed shall be equipped with the following:

(1) A hydraulic-actuating system that provides sufficient accumulator capacity to supply 1.5 times the volume necessary to close all BOP equipment units with a minimum pressure of 200 psi above the precharge pressure without assistance from a charging system. No later than December 1, 1988, accumulator regulators supplied by rig air and without a secondary source of pneumatic supply, shall be equipped with manual overrides, or alternately, other devices provided to ensure capability of hydraulic operations if rig air is lost;

(2) A secondary power source, independent from the primary power